

BAB VI PERANCANGAN ALAT UTAMA

Nama Alat : Kolom Destilasi
 Kode : D-130
 Fungsi : Memisahkan produk CCl_4 dari impuritisnya
 Type kolom : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk standar dish
 Type tray : Sieve tray

Dasar perencanaan prancangan

- Tekanan operasi : 1 atm
- Feed masuk, q : 1
- Suhu feed masuk : 86 °C
- Feed masuk plate : 9
- Kolom destilasi dilengkapi kondensor total dan reboiler parsial

Direncanakan

- Bahan konstruksi : High-alloy Steel SA 167 Grade 10 type 310
 $f = 18750$ (Brownell,1959. App D-4)
- Jenis pengelasan : Double welded butt joint
 $E = 0,8$ (Brownell,1959. tabel 13-2)
- Faktor korosi : $1/16 = 0,0625$ in

a. Menghitung jumlah plate minimum (N_m)

$$\alpha_{ij} = P_i^{\text{sat}} / P_j^{\text{sat}}$$

Dari Appendix A diperoleh :

$$\alpha_{LD} = 2,4968$$

$$\alpha_{LB} = 1,50$$

$$\alpha_{L,av} = \sqrt{\alpha_{LD} \alpha_{LB}}$$

$$\alpha_{L,av} = 1,9346$$

Dari App.A diperoleh :

$$X_{LD} = 0,9054$$

$$X_{HD} = 0,0004$$

$$X_{HB} = 0,0451$$

$$X_{LB} = 0,0093$$

$$\alpha_{L,av} = 1,9346$$

$$N_m = \frac{\log [(x_{LD} D / x_{HD} D)(x_{HB} B / x_{LB} B)]}{\log \alpha_{L,av}}$$

(Pers. 11.58 Couldson & Richardsons p524)

$$N_m = 13,9263$$

Dari Appendix A diperoleh :

$$R_m = 1,2581631$$

$$\frac{R_m}{R_m + 1} = \frac{1,2581631}{1,2581631 + 1} = 0,5571622$$

$$R = 1,8872447$$

$$\frac{R}{R + 1} = \frac{1,887244722}{1,8872447 + 1} = 0,653649$$

Dari figure 11.11 Couldson and Richardson's 4th, hal 524 didapatkan :

$$N_m/N = 0,56$$

sehingga,

$$\frac{13,9263}{N} = 0,56$$

$$N$$

$$N = 24,87 \approx 25$$

b. Menentukan letak umpan masuk menggunakan metode Kirk-Bride's

Dari Appendix A diperoleh :

$$X_{f, HK} = 0,0226$$

$$X_{f, LK} = 0,4610$$

$$X_{d, HK} = 0,0004$$

$$X_{b, LK} = 0,0093$$

$$D = 49,4126 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$B = 48,6009 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \log \left(\left(\frac{X_{f, HK}}{X_{f, LK}} \right) \cdot \frac{B}{D} \cdot \left(\frac{X_{b, LK}}{X_{d, HK}} \right)^2 \right)$$

(Pers. 11.62 Couldson & Richardsons p526)

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \log \left(\left(\frac{0,0226}{0,4610} \right) \cdot \frac{48,600855}{49,4126} \cdot \left(\frac{0,0093}{0,0004} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,2713$$

$$\frac{N_e}{N_s} = 1,8677$$

Sehingga,

$$N_e + N_s = 25$$

$$N_s = 16$$

$$N_e = 9$$

Jadi feed masuk pada plate ke 9 dari atas

c. Menentukan distribusi beban massa pada kolom

Dari Appendix B diperoleh :

Enriching

$$V = 142,6663 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$L = 93,2537 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Exhausting

$$V' = 142,6663 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$L' = 191,2672 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

- Dari Appendix A diperoleh :

| Komponen | X_F | X_D | X_B | Y_F | Y_D | Y_B | BM |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| CS ₂ | 0,04749 | 0,0942 | 0,0000 | 0,1482 | 0,2058 | | 76,139 |
| CCl ₄ LK | 0,46104 | 0,9054 | 0,0093 | 0,6081 | 0,7940 | 0,0362 | 154 |
| H ₂ O HK | 0,02259 | 0,0004 | 0,0451 | 0,0135 | 0,0002 | 0,1171 | 18 |
| S ₂ Cl ₂ | 0,46888 | 0,0000 | 0,9456 | 0,2302 | | 0,8469 | 135 |
| Jumlah | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 383,139 |

- Perhitungan beban destilasi

| Bagian | Uap | | | Liquid | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|
| | kmol/jam | BM | kg/jam | kmol/jam | BM | kg/jam |
| <i>Enriching</i> | | | | | | |
| Atas | 142,6663 | 137,95 | 19681,309 | 93,2537 | 146,6 | 13670,692 |
| Bawah | 142,6663 | 136,25 | 19438,059 | 93,2537 | 138,32 | 12898,966 |
| <i>Exhausting</i> | | | | | | |
| Atas | 142,6663 | 136,25 | 19438,059 | 191,2672 | 138,32 | 26456,308 |
| Bawah | 142,6663 | 122,01 | 17406,272 | 191,2672 | 129,9 | 24845,46 |

- Berdasarkan perhitungan, desain kolom distilasi akan didasarkan pada enriching dan exhausting yang mempunyai laju alir terbesar, dengan perincian :

$$V' = 19681,3088 \text{ kg/jam} \quad \text{BM} = 137,95$$

$$L' = 26456,3084 \text{ kg/jam} \quad \text{BM} = 138,32$$

- Perhitungan densitas campuran

Densitas vapor :

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 345,62 \text{ K}$$

$$\rho_v = \frac{\text{BM} \times T \times P}{V \times T_i \times P_0} = \frac{137,95 \times 273,15 \times 1}{359,05 \times 345,62 \times 1}$$

$$\rho_v = 0,3037 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$= 0,0049 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$= 0,00004 \text{ mol/cm}^3$$

| Total | x_B | $\rho \text{ (lb/ft}^3\text{)}$ | $\rho_L = \rho \cdot x_B$ | | |
|------------------|--------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | | lb/ft ³ | g/cm ³ | mol/cm ³ |
| CCl ₄ | 0,0093 | 98,88589 | 0,9194 | 1,5839 | 0,0115 |
| H ₂ O | 0,0451 | 62,303105 | 2,8103 | 0,9980 | 0,0072 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| S ₂ Cl ₂ | 0,9456 | 105,50325 | 99,7634 | 1,6899 | 0,0122 |
| Total | 1 | | 103,4931 | 4,2719 | 0,0309 |

Dari Appendix A diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma P.X_i &= 760 \text{ mmHg} \\ &= 14,6959 \text{ psia} \\ &= 1013249,1 \text{ dyne/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung surface tension :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^{1/4} &= \Sigma P.X_i (X_i - p_L) && \text{(Kusnarjo, 2012 p37)} \\ &= 1013249,1 [1 - 0,0309] \\ &= 981956,27 \text{ dyne/cm} \\ \sigma &= 31,4792 \text{ dyne/cm}\end{aligned}$$

d. Menaksir diameter tray dan tray spacing kolom destilasi

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Laju alir uap} &= 19681,3088 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 8925,4735 \text{ lb/jam} \\ V &= \frac{8925,4735 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,17 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times \frac{1 \text{ jam}}{3600 \text{ s}} \\ V &= 14,5841 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ V_m &= 1,3 \times V \\ &= 11603,116 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan 3-1 dan 3-2 (Kusnarjo, 2012 p44)

$$d_t = 1,13 \sqrt{\frac{V_m}{G}} = 1,13 \sqrt{\frac{11603,1156}{G}}$$

$$G = C \sqrt{\rho_v (\rho_L - \rho_v)} = C \sqrt{0,3037 [103,493 - 0,3037]}$$

Diasumsikan biaya untuk satu bagian tray, sebagai berikut:

- Silinder/Shell : Rp. 50.000 /ft²
- Tray/Plate : Rp. 40.000 /ft²
- Down comer : Rp. 35.000 /ft²

$$\text{Silinder} = (\pi.d_t.T).Rp$$

$$\text{Tray} = ((\pi/4).d_t^2 - A_d).Rp$$

$$\text{Down comer} = (W_d.T).Rp$$

Dari gambar 3.6, grafik hubungan surface tention dan faktor C (Kusnarjo, 2012)

Tray spacing : 10 - 36 in

Surface tention, σ : 31,4792 dyn/cm

Untuk menaksir harga satu bagian tray, dari gambar 3.4 diasumsikan sebagai berikut:

$$Lw/d_t = 65\% \quad At = 1,2626$$

$$A_d = 5,5\%$$

$$W_d = 12\%$$

| T in | C | G lb/ft ² | d _t ft | Biaya tiap bagian tray (Rp) | | | Total biaya Rp. |
|-----------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Silinder | Tray | Down comer | |
| 10 | 70 | 391,8 | 6,15 | 9654145 | 1185093 | 42000,00 | 10881237,60 |
| 12 | 148 | 828,5 | 4,23 | 7967337 | 559358 | 50400,00 | 8577094,85 |
| 15 | 260 | 1455,4 | 3,19 | 7513934 | 317456 | 63000,00 | 7894390,26 |
| 18 | 340 | 1903,2 | 2,79 | 7884894 | 242243 | 75600,00 | 8202736,75 |
| 20 | 380 | 2127,1 | 2,64 | 8287070 | 216512 | 84000,00 | 8587582,00 |
| 24 | 450 | 2518,9 | 2,43 | 9138350 | 182490 | 100800,00 | 9421640,31 |
| 30 | 500 | 2798,8 | 2,3 | 10836750 | 164021 | 126000,00 | 11126771,38 |
| 36 | 530 | 2966,8 | 2,23 | 12630699 | 154612 | 151200,00 | 12936511,19 |

Diameter tray yang optimal ditetapkan dari harga satu bagian tray termurah, diman:
 Satu bagian tray termurah terletak pada T = 15 in

$$\text{dengan harga } d_t = 4,23 \text{ ft} \approx 5 \text{ ft} = 60 \text{ in}$$

e. Menentukan tipe aliran

$$\text{Laju alir liquid} = 26456,3084 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 11997,9359 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$L = \frac{11997,9359 \text{ lb/jar}}{60 \text{ menit/jam}} \times \frac{7,48 \text{ gal/ft}^3}{48,5 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$L = 30,8401 \text{ gpm}$$

$$L_{\max} = 1,3 L$$

$$= 40,0921 \text{ gpm}$$

Sehingga dari gambar 3.8 Kusnarjo 2012, "desain kolom pemisah" hal 47
 didapatkan tipe aliran "cross flow"

f. Pengecekan terhadap liquid head (hd)

Syarat desain kolom yang baik, yaitu $hd < 1$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan 3-3,3-4, 3-5 (Kusnarjo, 2012 p48)

$$h_{l \max} = h_w + h_{ow \max} \text{ dan } h_{l \min} = h_w + h_{ow \min}$$

$$h_{ow \max} = \left(\frac{Q_{\max}}{2,98 L_w} \right)^{2/3} \text{ dan } h_{ow \min} = \left(\frac{Q_{\min}}{2,98 L_w} \right)^{2/3}$$

dimana :

$$Q_{\max} = 1,3 \times L = 1,3 \times 30,8401 = 40,092 \text{ gpm}$$

$$Q_{\min} = 0,7 \times L = 0,7 \times 30,8401 = 21,588 \text{ gpm}$$

Tinggi weir (h_w) sebesar 1,5 - 3,5 in, dimana pada desain ini diambil:

$$\text{Tinggi weir } (h_w) = 2 \text{ in}$$

Maka didapatkan harga sebagai berikut:

| L_w/d_t | 55% | 60% | 65% | 70% | 75% | 80% |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| L_w | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 48 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $h_{ow \max}$ | 0,5498 | 0,5188 | 0,4919 | 0,4682 | 0,4471 | 0,4283 |
| $h_{ow \min}$ | 0,3639 | 0,3434 | 0,3256 | 0,3099 | 0,2959 | 0,2835 |
| h_w | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| $h_{l \max}$ | 2,5498 | 2,5188 | 2,4919 | 2,4682 | 2,4471 | 2,4283 |
| $h_{l \min}$ | 2,3639 | 2,3434 | 2,3256 | 2,3099 | 2,2959 | 2,2835 |

Karena h_l mempunyai harga sebesar 2,0 in - 4,0 in, maka dari tabel diatas diambil optimasi L_w/d_t sebesar = 80%

$$h_w - h_c = \frac{1}{2}$$

Maka,

$$h_c = 1,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{dcl} &= L_w \times h_c \quad \text{Luas down comer clearance} \quad (\text{Pers 3-6, Kusnarjo p48}) \\ &= 4 \times 0,125 \\ &= 0,50 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk $L_w/d_t = 80\%$ dari gambar 3.4 (Kusnarjo, 2012) diperoleh harga:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{dc} &= 13\% A_t \quad \text{Luas down comer} \\ &= 13\% \times \pi/4 \cdot d_t^2 \\ &= 2,5513 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dari A_{dc} dan A_d diambil nilai yang terkecil, sehingga $A_p = A = 0,5000 \text{ ft}^2$ maka:

$$\begin{aligned} h_d &= 0,03 \left(\frac{Q_{\max}}{100 A_p} \right)^2 = 0,03 \left(\frac{40,092}{100 \times 0,5} \right)^2 \\ &= 0,0193 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,2315 \text{ in} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{Pers 3-7, Kusnarjo})$$

Karena $h_d = 0,2315 \text{ in} < 1 \text{ in}$ maka tinggi liquid head memenuhi syarat

g. Pengecekan terhadap harga tray spacing (T)

Syarat tray spacing yang baik, yaitu $T \geq 2h_b - h_w$

Dari hasil desain $L_w/d_t = 80\%$ dan $d_t = 5 \text{ ft}$

Maka dari gambarl 3.4 (Kusnarjo, 2012) didapatkan lebar down comer (W_d) sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned} W_d &= 20\% d_t = 20\% \times 5 = 0,975 \text{ ft} \\ &= 11,7 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Lebar calming zone (W_s) dan End wastage (W_w) diambil masing-masing sebesar 3 dan untuk menghitung luas active area (Aa) digunakan pers. 3-15 (Kusnarjo) dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{d_t}{2} - \frac{W_d + W_s}{12} = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{0,98 + 3}{12} = 2,17 \text{ ft} \\ r &= \frac{d_t}{2} - \frac{W_w}{12} = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{12} = 2,25 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Maka luas active area:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_a &= 2 \left[x \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{r} \right] \quad \text{Pers 3-15, Kusnarjo p50} \\
 &= 2 \left[2,17 \sqrt{2,25^2 - 2,17^2} + 2,25^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{2,17}{2,25} \right] \\
 &= 15,8 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Untuk bentuk } \Delta = \frac{A_o}{A_a} = \frac{0,9065}{n^2} \quad \text{Pers 3-14, Kusnarjo p49}$$

| | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| n | 2,5 | 3 | 3,5 | 4 | 4,5 |
| A _a | 15,774 | 15,774 | 15,774 | 15,774 | 15,774 |
| A _o | 2,2879 | 1,5888 | 1,1673 | 0,8937 | 0,7061 |

$$\text{Untuk } n = 3,5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\max} &= 1,3 \text{ V} \\
 &= 1,3 \times 14,5841 \\
 &= 18,959 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{o \max} = \frac{V_{\max}}{A_o} = \frac{18,959}{1,1673} = 16,242 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_c &= A_t - A_d \\
 &= \pi/4 \cdot d_t^2 - A_d \\
 &= 19,625 - 2,5513 \\
 &= 17,0738 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_o = \frac{1 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} d_o^2 \right)}{2 \cdot 4}$$

$$1,1673 = \frac{\pi d_o^2}{8}$$

$$d_o^2 = 2,9740$$

$$d_o = 1 \frac{12}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$n d_o = 6,0358 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_p &= 12 \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right) 1,14 \left(\frac{U_o^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \right) \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right)^2 \right] \\
 &= 12 \left(\frac{0,30}{103,5} \right) 1,14 \left(\frac{16,242^2}{2 \times 32,2} \right) \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{2,29}{17,1} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{2,29}{17,1} \right)^2 \right] \\
 &= 0,19671 \text{ in} \quad \text{(Pers 3-11, Kusnarjo p49)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$h_r = \frac{31,2}{\rho_L} = \frac{31,2}{103,49} = 0,3015 \text{ in} \quad \text{(Pers 3-12, Kusnarjo p49)}$$

$$h_l = h_w + h_{ow \max} = 2 + 0,4283 = 2,428 \text{ in}$$

dengan menggunakan persamaan 3-9, 3-10 (Kusnarjo,2012) didapatkan:

$$h_t = h_p + h_r + h_l = 0,197 + 0,3 + 2,428 = 2,926 \text{ in}$$

$$h_b = h_t + h_l + h_d = 2,926 + 2,428 + 0,231 = 5,586 \text{ in}$$

Pengecekan terhadap Tray spacing

$$T \geq 2 h_b - h_w$$

$$15 \text{ in} \geq 2 \times 5,586 - 2$$

$$15 \text{ in} \geq 9,1724 \text{ in} \text{ sehingga, Tray spacing hasil rancangan memenuhi syarat}$$

h. Pengecekan Weeping

Syarat: $h_{pm} > h_{pw}$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\min} &= 0,7 \text{ V} \\ &= 0,7 \times 14,5841 \\ &= 10,209 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{\text{omin}} = \frac{V_{\min}}{A_o} = \frac{10,209}{1,1673} = 8,7459 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{pm} &= 12 \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{1,14} \left(\frac{U_o^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \right) \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= 12 \left(\frac{0,30}{103,5} \right)^{1,14} \left(\frac{8,746^2}{2 \times 32,2} \right) \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{2,29}{17,1} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{2,29}{17,1} \right)^2 \right] \\ &= 0,5703 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{pw} &= 0,2 + 0,07 \times 2,283 \\ &= 0,353 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$0,5703 \geq 0,353$$

$h_{pm} \geq h_{pw}$, maka stabilitas tray dan weeping memenuhi syarat

i. Pengecekan pada Entrainment

Syarat: tidak terjadi entrainment apabila $e_0/e > 1$

$$e = 0,22 \left(\frac{73}{\sigma} \right) \left(\frac{U_c}{T_e} \right)^{3,2} \quad (\text{Pers 3-18, Kusnarjo p50})$$

$$U_c = \frac{V_{\max}}{A_c} \quad (\text{Pers 3-19, Kusnarjo p50})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{18,9593}{17,07375} \\ &= 1,1104 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_e = T - 2,5hl \quad (\text{Pers 3-20, Kusnarjo p50})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 15 - (2,5 \times 2,428) \\ &= 8,9293 \end{aligned}$$

$$e_0 = 0,1$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} e &= 0,22 \left(\frac{73}{31,4792} \right) \left(\frac{1,1104}{8,9293} \right)^{3,2} \\ &= 0,0006 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{e_0}{e} = \frac{0,1}{0,0006}$$

$$\frac{e_0}{e} = 154,635 \geq 1 \quad \text{maka disimpulkan tidak terjadi entrainment}$$

j. Pelepasan uap dalam down comer

Syarat pelepasan uap dalam down comer cukup sempurna : $\frac{W_1}{W_d} \leq 0,6$

Dimana,

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= 0,8 \sqrt{h_{ow} (T + h_w - h_b)} \quad (\text{Pers 3-22, Kusnarjo p51}) \\ &= 0,8 \sqrt{0,4283 [15 + 2 - 5,5862]} \\ &= 1,7688 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\frac{W_1}{W_d} = \frac{1,7688}{11,7}$$

$$\frac{W_1}{W_d} = 0,15 \leq 0,6 \quad \text{Pelepasan gas dalam down comer sempurna}$$

k. Menentukan dimensi kolom

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tray aktual} &= 25 \text{ buah} \\ \text{Jumlah tray total} &= \text{tray aktual} + 1 \text{ tray kondensor} \\ &= 26 \text{ buah} \\ \text{Jarak antar tray, T} &= 15 \text{ in} \\ \text{Tinggi shell} &= \text{Jumlah tray total} \times \text{Jarak antar tray} \\ &= 26 \times 15 \\ &= 390 \text{ in} \approx 32,5 \text{ ft} \\ \text{di shell} &= 60 \text{ in} \approx 5 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Total hl dalam shell} &= \text{Jumlah tray total} \times \text{hl} \\ &= 26 \times 2,43 \\ &= 63,1 \text{ in} \approx 5,26 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

l. Menentukan tekanan desain (pi)

$$\begin{aligned} P_h &= \frac{\rho (H-1)}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young pers 3,17 hal 46}) \\ &= \frac{103,4931 [5,26 - 1]}{144} \\ &= 3,0626 \\ P \text{ operasi} &= 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psi} \\ P_i &= P \text{ operasi} + P_h \\ &= 14,7 + 3,0626 \\ &= 17,7626 \text{ psi} \\ &= 3,0626 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

m. Menghitung tebal silinder (t_s)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal shell (t}_s) &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\ &= \left(\frac{3,0626 \times 26}{2 \cdot 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 3,0626} \right) + 0,0625 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0652 \times \frac{16}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1,0425}{16} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{16}$$

Standarisasi do & di

$$do = di + 2t_s$$

$$= 60 + 0,3750$$

$$= 60,375 \text{ in} \Rightarrow 38 \text{ in (Brownell, 1959. tabel 5-7, p89)}$$

Berdasarkan "Brownell and Young" tabel 5.7 hal 89, didapatkan :

$$icr = 2 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$r = 36$$

$$t_s = 3/16$$

$$di \text{ baru} = do - 2t_s$$

$$= 38 - 0,375$$

$$= 37,625 \text{ in} \approx 3,14 \text{ ft}$$

n. Menentukan dimensi tutup atas dan bawah

- Tebal tutup atas (tha)

$$tha = \frac{0,885 \times Pi \times di}{f.E - 0,1 Pi} + C$$

$$= \left[\frac{0,885 \times 3,0626 \times 37,625}{18750 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 3,0626} \right] + 0,0625$$

$$= 0,0693 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1,1088}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}$$

- Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

$$ha = 0,169.di$$

$$= 0,169 \times 37,625$$

$$= 6,3586 \text{ in} \approx 0,5299 \text{ ft}$$

- Tebal tutup bawah (thb)

$$thb = \frac{0,885 \times Pi \times di}{f.E - 0,1 Pi} + C$$

$$= \left[\frac{0,885 \times 3,0626 \times 37,625}{18750 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 3,0626} \right] + 0,0625$$

$$= 0,0693 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1,1088}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}$$

- Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)

$$hb = 0,169.di$$

$$= 0,169 \times 37,6$$

$$= 6,3586 \text{ in} \approx 0,5299 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi kolom} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + h_a + h_b \\ &= 390 + 6,3586 + 6,3586 \\ &= 402,717 \text{ in} \approx 33,6 \text{ ft} = 10,2290 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

o. Perancangan Nozzle

Dari Appendix A diperoleh :

| Komposisi | F, kg/jam | V, kg/jam | Lo, kg/jam | L', kg/jam | V', kg/jam |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| CS ₂ | 354,3887 | 1023,2069 | 668,81823 | 0 | 0 |
| CCl ₄ | 6950,7974 | 19867,967 | 12986,677 | 273,54654 | 204,03856 |
| H ₂ O | 39,8583 | 1,1508061 | 0,7522233 | 155,29245 | 115,83275 |
| S ₂ Cl ₂ | 6204,1640 | 0 | 0 | 24416,301 | 18212,137 |
| Total | 13549,208 | 20892,324 | 13656,248 | 24845,140 | 18532,008 |

Nozzle untuk kolom destilasi secara umum dibagi menjadi 5

1. Nozzle feed masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 29870,856 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \rho_L &= 103,4931 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ Q &= \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{29870,8559}{103,4931} = 288,6265 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0802 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ d_{i \text{ optimal}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers.15 "Petters\&Timmerhaus", p496}) \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,0802^{0,45} \times 103,493^{0,13} \\ &= 2,2899 \text{ in} \approx 2 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

2. Nozzle top kolom

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 46059,6361 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \rho_L &= 103,4931 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ Q &= \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{46059,6361}{103,4931} = 445,0502 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,1236 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ d_{i \text{ optimal}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers.15 "Petters\&Timmerhaus", p496}) \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,1236^{0,45} \times 103,493^{0,13} \\ &= 2,7826 \text{ in} \approx 2,5 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

3. Nozzle refluks

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa} &= 30106,8366 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \rho_L &= 103,4931 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ Q &= \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{30106,8366}{103,4931} = 290,9066 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0808 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{i\text{ optimal}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers.15 "Petters\&Timmerhaus",p496}) \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,0808^{0,45} \times 103,493^{0,13} \\
 &= 2,298 \text{ in} \approx 2 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Nozzle bottom kolom

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate massa} &= 54774,0918 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \rho_L &= 103,4931 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 Q &= \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{54774,0918}{103,4931} = 529,2534 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,1470 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{i\text{ optimal}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers.15 "Petters\&Timmerhaus",p496}) \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,1470^{0,45} \times 103,493^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,0083 \text{ in} \approx 3 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Nozzle uap reboiler

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate massa} &= 40856,0354 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \rho_L &= 103,4931 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 Q &= \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{40856,0354}{103,4931} = 394,7705 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,1097 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{i\text{ optimal}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Pers.15 "Petters\&Timmerhaus",p496}) \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,1097^{0,45} \times 103,493^{0,13} \\
 &= 2,6365 \text{ in} \approx 2,5 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari *Brownell & Young*, fig. 12.2 hal.221 didapat dimensi flange untuk semua nozzle, dipilih flange standart type slip on dengan dimensi:

| Nozzle | NPS | A | T | R | E | L | B | K |
|--------|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 3/4 | 3 5/8 | 3 1/16 | 2 1/2 | 2,07 | 2,38 |
| 2 | 2,5 | 7 | 7/8 | 4 1/8 | 3 9/16 | 2 3/4 | 2,47 | 2,88 |
| 3 | 2 | 6 | 3/4 | 3 5/8 | 3 1/16 | 2 1/2 | 2,07 | 2,38 |
| 4 | 3 | 7 1/2 | 15/16 | 5 | 4 1/4 | 2 3/4 | 3,07 | 3,50 |
| 5 | 2,5 | 7 | 7/8 | 4 1/8 | 3 9/16 | 2 3/4 | 2,47 | 2,88 |

Keterangan

- NPS : Ukuran nominal pipa
 A : Diameter luar flange, in
 T : Tebal minimal flange, in
 R : Diameter luar bagian yang menonjol, in
 E : Diameter hubungan, in
 L : Panjang hubungan, in
 B : Diameter dalam flange, in
 K : Diameter hubungan pada titik pengelasan, in

p. Sambungan antar tutup dengan shell

Untuk mempermudah pemeliharaan dan perbaikan dari kolom destilasi, maka tutup menara dihubungkan dengan bagian shell menggunakan sistem flange dan bolting.

- Flange

Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy steel SA 336 Grade F8 type 304
 Allowable stress : 18750 (Brownell,1959. App D-1)
 Tensile stress min : 75000
 Type Flange : Ring Flange Loose Type

- Bolting

Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy steel SA-193 Grade B8t type 321
 Allowable stress : 15000 (Brownell,1959. App D-4 p344)
 Tensile stress min : 75000

- Gasket (Brownell,1959. fig 12.11 p228)

Bahan konstruksi : Solid Flat Metal Iron
 Gasket faktor (m) : 5,5
 Y : 18000 (Min desain seating stress)

1. Menentukan lebar gasket (W_G)

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{y-p.m}{y-p(m+1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{18000 - 14,7 \times 5,5}{18000 - 14,7 \times [5,5 + 1]}}$$

$$= 1,00041$$

(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.2, hal 226)

dimana, $d_i = 38$ in (do shell = di gasket)

maka, $d_{OG} = 38,016$ in

$$W_{G \min} = \frac{d_{OG} - d_i}{2} = \frac{38,016 - 38}{2} = \frac{0,016}{2} \approx \frac{1}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\approx 0,0625 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{\text{rata-rata}} (G) = d_i + W_G = 38 + 0,0625 = 38,063 \text{ in}$$

$$= 3,1719 \text{ ft} = 0,97 \text{ m}$$

2. Menentukan jumlah dan ukuran baut

- Beban agar gasket tidak bocor H_Y

$$Wm_2 = H_Y = b.\pi.G.y \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.88 p240})$$

Dari fig. 12.12, didapatkan lebar seating gasket bawah

$$b_o = b = \frac{N}{2} = \frac{0,0625}{2} = 0,0313 \text{ in}$$

sehingga,

$$H_Y = 0,0313 \times 3,14 \times 38,063 \times 18000$$

$$= 67227,8906 \text{ lb}$$

- Beban tanpa tekanan (H_P)

$$H_P = 2.b.\pi.G.m.P \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.90 p240})$$

$$= 2 \times 0,0313 \times 3,14 \times 38,063 \times 5,5 \times 14,7$$

$$= 603,9306 \text{ lb}$$

- Beban baut karena internal pressure (H)

$$H = \frac{\pi \cdot G^2 \cdot P}{4} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.89 p240})$$

$$= \frac{3,14 \times 38,063^2 \times 14,7}{4}$$

$$= 16717,8957 \text{ lb}$$

- Total beban pada kondisi operasi

$$Wm_1 = H_p + H = 603,9306 + 16717,8957$$

$$= 17321,8263 \text{ lb}$$

$$17321,8 < 67227,9$$

$Wm_1 < Wm_2$ (*maka Wm_2 digunakan sebagai pengontrol*)

3. Menentukan luas bolting minimum area

Dengan menggunakan pers. 12.92 Hal 240 Brownell & Young

$$A_m = \frac{Wm_2}{fb} = \frac{67227,8906}{15000} = 4,4818594 \text{ in}^2$$

4. Menentukan bolting (baut) minimum

Dari Brownell & Young, 1959, tabel 10.4 Hal. 188 diperoleh:

Ukuran baut = 0,875

Root area = 0,419 in²

$$\text{Bolting min} = \frac{A_m}{\text{Root area}} = \frac{4,4819}{0,419} = 10,697 \approx 16 \text{ buah}$$

Bs = 2 1/16 in *Bolting Space*

R = 1 1/4 in *Jarak radial min*

E = 15/16 in *Jarak dari tepi*

C = di shell + 2 (1,4159.go + R) *Diameter area baut*

$$go = t_s = \frac{3}{16} = 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{maka, C} = 37,625 + 2 \times (1,4159 \times 0,1875 + 1 1/4)$$

$$= 40,656 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{do flange} = C + 2E = 40,656 + 2 \times 15/16$$

$$= 42,531 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{n \times Bs}{3,14} = \frac{16 \times 2 1/16}{3,14} = 10,5096 \text{ in} < 16$$

Memenuhi

- Cek lebar gasket

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_b \text{ aktual} &= \text{Jumlah bolt} \times \text{root area} \\
 &= 16 \times 0,419 \\
 &= 6,704 \text{ in}^2 \\
 W_{G \text{ min}} &= \frac{A_b \text{ aktual} \cdot F}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot Y \cdot G} \\
 &= \frac{6,704 \times 18750}{2 \times 3,14 \times 18000 \times 38,063} \\
 &= 0,0292 \text{ in} \leq 0,0625 \text{ in} \text{ (*memenuhi syarat*)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_G = 0,0292 \times \frac{16}{16} = \frac{0,4674}{16} \approx \frac{1}{16} \text{ in}$$

5. Menghitung moment

- Untuk keadaan bolting up (tanpa tekanan dalam)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \frac{(A_m + A_b)F}{2} \quad (\text{Pers.12.94, "Brownell \& Young", hal.242}) \\
 &= \frac{(4,4819 + 6,704) \times 15000}{2} \\
 &= 83893,9453 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jarak radial dari beban gasket terhadap bolt circle (hg)

$$\begin{aligned}
 hg &= \frac{C - G}{2} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.101 p242}) \\
 &= \frac{40,656 - 38,063}{2} \\
 &= 1,2967 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Moment flange (Ma)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ma &= hg \cdot W = 1,2967 \times 83893,9453 = 108787,90 \\
 \text{Dalam keadaan operasi maka, } W &= W_{m_2} = 67227,8906 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Moment dan Force pada daerah dalam flange (H_D)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_D &= 0,785B^2 \cdot P \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.96 p242}) \\
 &= 0,785 \times 38^2 \times 14,7 \\
 &= 16663,0380 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Radial bolt circle pada aksi H_D

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_D &= \frac{C - B}{2} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.100 p242}) \\
 &= \frac{40,656 - 38}{2} \\
 &= 1,328 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Moment M_D

$$M_D = H_D \cdot h_D \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.96 p242})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 16663,0380 \times 1,328 \\
 &= 22128,2020 \text{ lb in} \\
 H_G &= W - H \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.98 p242}) \\
 &= 83893,9453 - 16717,8957 \\
 &= 67176,0496 \text{ lb} \\
 M_G &= H_G \cdot h_G \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.98 p242}) \\
 &= 67176,0496 \times 1,2967 \\
 &= 87109,2828 \text{ lb in} \\
 H_T &= H - H_D \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.97 p242}) \\
 &= 16717,8957 - 16663,0380 \\
 &= 54,8577 \text{ lb} \\
 h_T &= \frac{h_D + h_G}{2} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.102 p242}) \\
 &= \frac{1,328 + 1,2967}{2} \\
 &= 1,3124 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Moment M_T

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_T &= H_T \cdot h_T \\
 &= 54,8577 \times 1,3124 \\
 &= 71,99 \text{ lb in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Moment total pada keadaan operasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_O &= M_D + M_G + M_T \\
 &= 22128,2020 + 87109,2828 + 71,99 \\
 &= 109309,4777 \text{ lb in}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Menentukan tebal flange (t_F)

$$A = 42,531 \text{ in} \quad \text{diameter luar flange}$$

$$B = 38 \text{ in} \quad \text{diameter luar shell}$$

$$K = \frac{42,531}{38} = 1,1192 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell 1959, fig. 12.22 Hal. 238 dengan nilai $K = 1,1192 \text{ in}$

nilai $Y = 13$

Sehingga tebal flange,

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_F &= \sqrt{\frac{Y \cdot M_{\max}}{f \cdot B}} = \sqrt{\frac{13 \times 22128,2020}{15000 \times 38}} \\
 &= 0,7104 \times \frac{16}{16} = \frac{11}{16} \approx 3/4 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan Perancangan:

A. Gasket (Brownell, 1959. fig 12.11 p228)

Bahan konstruksi : Solid Flat Metal Iron

Gasket faktor (m) : 5,5

Y : 18000 (Min desain seating stress)
 Tebal gasket (n) : 0,0625 in

B. Bolting (baut)

Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy steel SA-193 Grade B8t type 321
 Allowable stress (f) : 15000 (Brownell, 1959. App D-4 p344)
 Tensile stress min : 75000
 Ukuran baut : 0,875 in
 Jumlah baut : 10,6966 in

C. Flange

Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy steel SA 336 Grade F8 type 304
 Allowable stress (f) : 18750 (Brownell, 1959. App D-1)
 Tensile stress min : 75000
 Type Flange : Ring Flange Loose Type
 Tebal flange : 3/4 in
 Diameter dalam (Di) : 38 in
 Diameter luar (Do) : 42,531 in

q. Menentukan penyangga (support)

Penyangga dirancang untuk menahan beban kolom destilasi dan perlengkapannya.

Beban-beban yang ditahan oleh kolom penyangga terdiri dari:

- a. Berat bagian shell
 - Berat shell
 - Berat tutup
- b. Berat kelengkapan bagian dalam
 - Berat downcomer
 - Berat tray
- c. Berat kelengkapan bagian luar
 - Berat pipa
 - Berat attachment seperti nozzle, valve dan alat kontrol

1. Perhitungan beban yang harus ditahan kolom penyangga

a. Berat Shell

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal shell} &= 3/16 \text{ in} = 0,016 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi Shell} &= 390 \text{ in} = 32,5 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Keliling Shell} &= \pi \times \text{do shell} = 3,14 \times 38 = 119 \text{ in} = 9,94 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Luas shell} &= \text{Keliling} \times \text{Tebal} = 9,94 \times 0,016 = 0,16 \text{ ft}^2 \\ \text{Volume Shell} &= \text{Luas} \times \text{Tinggi} = 0,16 \times 33 = 5,05 \text{ ft}^3 \\ \rho_{\text{steel}} &= 490 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad (\text{Brownell, hal. 156}) \\ \text{Berat shell (W}_s) &= V_{\text{shell}} \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ &= 5,0493 \times 490 \\ &= 2474,181 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

b. Berat tutup standart dished

$$W_{di} = A \cdot t \cdot \rho_{\text{steel}}$$

$$A = 6,28 R_c \cdot h \quad (\text{Hesse pers. 4.16 hal 92})$$

Dimana,

$$W_d : \text{Berat tutup standart dished}$$

$$A : \text{Luas tutup standart dished}$$

$$t : \text{Tebal tutup standar dished} = 3/16 \text{ in} = 0,0156 \text{ ft}$$

$$R_c = di : \text{Jari-jari tutup} = 38,0 \text{ in} = 3,1667 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_a : \text{Tinggi tutup atas} = 6,3586 \text{ in} = 0,5299 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_b : \text{Tinggi tutup bawah} = 6,3586 \text{ in} = 0,5299 \text{ ft}$$

Maka,

$$A_a = 6,28 \times 3,1667 \times 0,5299$$

$$= 10,538 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_b = 6,28 \times 3,1667 \times 0,5299$$

$$= 10,538 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$W_{d_a} = 10,538 \times 0,0156 \times 490$$

$$= 80,679 \text{ lb}$$

$$W_{d_b} = 10,538 \times 0,0156 \times 490$$

$$= 80,679 \text{ lb}$$

Karena tutup atas dan tutup bawah adalah sama (dished head) maka

Berat tutup total :

$$W_{tu} = W_{d_a} + W_{d_b}$$

$$= 80,679 + 80,679$$

$$= 161,36 \text{ lb}$$

c. Berat down comer

Dipakai dasar perhitungan dengan downcomer tanpa aliran uap

$$A_{dc} = 2,55 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Volume} = A_{dc} \cdot \text{Tebal shell}$$

$$= 2,55 \times 0,016 = 0,0399 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Berat 1 plate} = \text{Volume} \cdot \rho_{\text{steel}}$$

$$= 0,0399 \times 490 = 19,533 \text{ lb}$$

$$W_{dc} = \text{Berat 1 plate} \times \text{Jumlah plate}$$

$$= 19,533 \times 26 = 507,86 \text{ lb}$$

d. Berat tray

$$A_t = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2$$

$$= \frac{3,14}{4} \times 3,1354 = 7,7172 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Volume} = A_t \cdot \text{Tebal shell}$$

$$= 7,7172 \times 0,016 = 0,1206 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat 1 tray} &= \text{Volume} \cdot \rho_{\text{steel}} \\
 &= 0,1206 \times 490 = 59,085 \text{ lb} \\
 W_{\text{dc}} &= \text{Berat 1 tray} \times \text{Jumlah plate} \\
 &= 59,085 \times 26 = 1536,2 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Berat liquida

$$W_l = 29870,856 \text{ lb}$$

f. Berat pipa

Pipa yang ada mencakup untuk feed, uap, reboiler, kondensor dan bottom produ
Ditetapkan panjang pipa 2 kali tinggi kolom destilasi

$$\text{Panjang pipa} = 2 \times 33,560 = 67,12 \text{ ft}$$

Diambil rata-rata pipa 1,5 in sch 40

$$\text{dengan berat} = 2,718 \text{ lb/ft} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, App.K})$$

$$W_p = 67,12 \times 2,718 = 182,43 \text{ lb}$$

g. Berat attachment

Berat attachment meliputi nozzle, valve dan alat kontrol

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_a &= 18\% W_s \\
 &= 18\% \times 2474,1810 = 445,35 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berat total yang harus ditopang penyangga

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{\text{total}} &= W_s + W_{\text{tu}} + W_{\text{dc}} + W_t + W_l + W_p + W_a \\
 &= 35178,2431 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

r. Perencanaan skirt support

Sistem penyangga yang digunakan adalah skirt support

Skirt adalah penyangga yang digunakan dan paling aman untuk menyangga *vertikal vessel*. *Skirt* disatukan dengan *vessel* menggunakan pengelasan kontinyu ukuran pengelasan didasarkan atas tebalnya *skirt*. Ketebalan skirt harus mampu menahan berat sheel dan moment dari vessel

$$\text{Tinggi support} = 2 \text{ ft} \approx 24 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Asumsi})$$

- Menentukan tebal skirt

Stress karena angin

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= 2 + \text{Tinggi kolom} \\
 &= 2 + \frac{402,717}{12} = 404,72 \text{ in} = 33,726 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{\text{wb}} &= \frac{15,89 \left(\frac{d_o + d_i}{2} \right) H^2}{d_o^2 \cdot t} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 9.20 p161}) \\
 &= \frac{15,9 \left(\frac{38 + 37,625}{2} \right) 404,72^2}{1444 \times t} \\
 &= \frac{68154,655}{t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Stress dead weight

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{db} &= \frac{\Sigma W}{\pi \cdot do \cdot t} && \text{(Brownell, 1959, pers. 9.6 p183)} \\
 &= \frac{35178,2431}{3,14 \times 38 \times t} \\
 &= \frac{294,8227}{t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Stress kompresi maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{c \max} &= 0,125 E (t/do) \cos \alpha \\
 \text{dimana, E concrete} &= 2E+06 \text{ psi} && \text{(Brownell 1959, hal 184)} \\
 f_{c \max} &= 0,125 \times 2E+06 \left[\frac{t}{38} \right] \\
 &= 6578,9474 t \\
 f_{c \max} &= f_{wb} + f_{db} && \text{(Brownell, 1959, pers. 9.80)} \\
 6578,9474 t &= \frac{68154,655}{t} + \frac{294,8227}{t} \\
 t &= \sqrt{\frac{68449,48}{6578,9474}} \\
 &= 3,2256 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

s. Menentukan bearing plate

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel 10.1 hal 184 diperoleh

$$f_c = 3000 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_{c \max} = 1200 \text{ psi}$$

$$n = 10$$

$$f_s \text{ allowable untuk struktural steel skirt} = 45000 \text{ psi}$$

Ditetapkan:

$$\text{di bearing plate} = 38$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{do bearing plate} &= 1,15 \times 38 \\
 &= 43,70 \text{ in} \approx 3,6 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah chair} = 8 \quad \text{(Brownell 1959, tabel 10.5 p191)}$$

$$\text{Jumlah bolt} = 16$$

$$\text{Luas bolt} = 0,551 \text{ ft}^2 \quad \text{(Brownell 1959, tabel 10.4 p188)}$$

Dengan pers. 9.11, Brownell 1959 halaman 158

$$P_w = 0,0025 V_w^2$$

Dimana,

$$P_w : \text{tekanan angin pada permukaan alat (lb/ft}^2\text{)}$$

$$V_w^2 : \text{kecepatan angin} = 100 \text{ mph} \quad \text{(Brownell 1959, Hal. 158)}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_w &= 0,0025 \times 100^2 \\
 &= 25 \text{ lb/ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_w = \frac{1}{2} P_w \cdot H^2 \frac{d_i + d_o}{2}$$

M_w : bending moment pada puncak kolom (lb.ft)

d_i : 3,1354 ft

d_o : 3,1667 ft

$$\begin{aligned} M_w &= \frac{1}{2} 25 \times 33,73^2 \frac{3,14 + 3,17}{2} \\ &= 44802,79 \text{ lbft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_3 &= \frac{(d_o - d_i) \text{ bearing}}{2} \\ &= \frac{43,7 - 38,00}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,85 \text{ in}$$

Diperkirakan f_c = 1200 psi

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{f_s}{n \cdot f_c} \right)} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.3 p184}) \\ &= 0,40 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_c \text{ (bolt circle)} &= f_{c \text{ max}} \frac{2 \cdot K \cdot d_o}{2 \cdot K \cdot d_o \cdot t_3} \\ &= 1200 \times \frac{2 \times 0,4 \times 43,7}{2 \times 0,4 \times 43,7 \times 2,85} \\ &= 421,05 \leq 1200 \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel 10.2, hal 186

Untuk harga K = 0,40 maka,

C_c = 1,765

C_t = 2,224

z = 0,416

j = 0,783

Tensile load (Ft) = $\frac{M_w - W_d w \cdot z \cdot d}{j \cdot d}$ (Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.24 p186)

$$= \frac{44802,7939 - 35178,24 \times 0,416 \times 3,17}{0,783 \times 3,17}$$

$$= 620,5599 \text{ lb}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\text{Jumlah baut} \cdot \text{Root area}}{\pi \cdot 1,25}$$

$$= \frac{16 \times 0,55}{3,14 \times 1,25}$$

$$= 2,2461 \text{ in}$$

Relationship pada tension side

F_t = $f_s \cdot t_1 \cdot r \cdot C_t$ (Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.9 p185)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s &= \frac{F_t}{t_1 \cdot r \cdot C_t} \\
 &= \frac{620,5599}{2,2461 \times 3,6 \times 2,224} \\
 &= 34,113 \text{ psi} \\
 F_c &= F_t + W_{dw} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.27 p187}) \\
 &= 620,560 + 35178,2431 \\
 &= 35798,8029 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kompresive stress sesungguhnya pada bolt circle (f_c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_2 &= t_3 - t_1 \\
 &= 2,85 - 2,2461 \\
 &= 0,6039 \text{ in} \\
 f_c &= \frac{F_c}{(t_2 + nt_1) \cdot r \cdot C_c} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.18 p186}) \\
 &= \frac{35798,8029}{\left[0,6039 + 10 \times 2,2461 \right] \times 3,6 \times 1,765} \\
 &= 241,47 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pengecekan harga K

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{f_s}{n \cdot f_c} \right)} \\
 &= 0,9861 \\
 f_{c \text{ max}} &= f_c (\text{bolt circle}) \frac{2 \cdot K \cdot d_o \cdot t_3}{2 \cdot K \cdot d_o} \\
 &= 241,4735 \times \frac{2 \times 0,9861 \times 43,7 \times 2,85}{2 \times 0,9861 \times 43,7} \\
 &= 688,2 \leq 1200 \quad (\text{memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel 10.4 hal 188 didapatkan ukuran baut 1" dengan dimensi

$$\text{Bolt circle} = 2 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Nut dimension} = 1 \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

Bearing plate yang digunakan tipe eksternal bolting chair, pada plate dipasang compressing ring agar lebih kuat

$$\text{Ditetapkan tinggi gusset} = 12 \text{ in}$$

Bearing plate diperkuat dengan 16 buah gusset yang mempunyai spasi yang sama

Dari fig 10.6, Brownell 1959, hal 191, diperoleh:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lebar gusset (A)} &= 9 + \text{Ukuran baut} \\
 &= 9 + 1 \frac{1}{2} = 10,5 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jarak antar gusset (b)} = \frac{\pi \cdot 43,7}{16} = 8,5761 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Luas area bolt (Ab)} = 0,551 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Beban bolt (P)} &= f_s \cdot A_b = 34,112756 \times 0,55 = 18,796 \text{ lb} \\
 L &= \text{do bearing} - \text{do shell} \\
 &= 43,7 - 38 = 5,70 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{b}{L} = \frac{8,5761}{5,700} = 1,505$$

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel. 10.4, hal 188, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{\text{nut dimension across flat}}{2} = \frac{1 \frac{5}{8}}{2} \\
 &= 0,8125 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel. 10.6, hal 192, didapatkan:

$$\gamma_1 = 0,168$$

$$\mu = \text{Poisson's ratio} = 0,3 \text{ (untuk steel)} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, Hal.192})$$

Maksimum bending (My)

$$\begin{aligned}
 My &= \frac{P}{4\pi} \left[\left(1 + \mu \right) \ln \left(\frac{21}{\pi e} \right) + \left(1 - \gamma_1 \right) \right] \\
 &\quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.40 p192}) \\
 My &= \frac{18,7961}{4 \times 3,14} \times \left[\left(1 + 0,3 \right) \ln \left(\frac{21}{3,14 \times 0,81} \right) + \left(1 - 0,168 \right) \right] \\
 &= 5,3460 \text{ lbin}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_4 &= \sqrt{\frac{6 \cdot My}{(t_3 - bhd) f_{\max}}} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.37 p191}) \\
 &= \frac{6 \times 5,3460}{[2,85 - 1,25] \times 45000} \\
 &= 0,0211 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{0,3377}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_5 &= \sqrt{\frac{6 \cdot My}{f_{\text{allow}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 5,3460}{45000}} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.41}) \\
 &= 0,0267 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{0,4272}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_6 &= \frac{3}{8} t_5 \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.47 p194}) \\
 &= \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 0,0703 \times \frac{16}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1,125}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}$$

t. Dimensi anchor bolt

- Panjang = 12 in
- Diameter = 3 in
- Jumlah = 8 buah (tabel Megeyes, 1983)

u. Dimensi pondasi

Pondasi terdiri beban dengan kandungan air 6 US gal per 94 lb sak semen
(Brownell 1959, tabel 10.1, hal 184)

Beban total yang harus ditahan pondasi

- Berat beban bejana total
- Berat kolom penyangga
- Berat base plate

Ditentukan

- Masing-masing kolom penyangga diberi pondasi
- Spesifikasi pondasi didasarkan atas berat beban setiap kolom penyangga pada sistem pondasi
- Spesifikasi semua penyangga sama

Beban yang ditanggung penyangga = 35178,2431 lb

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban tiap penyangga} &= \text{berat} \times \text{tinggi} \\ &= 35 \text{ lbin} \times 24 \text{ in} \\ &= 840 \text{ lb} \\ W &= 36018,2431 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya yang bekerja pada pondasi dianggap sebagai gaya vertikal berat total kolom, sedangkan bidang kerja dianggap bujur sangkar dengan perencanaan ukuran:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tanah untuk atas pondasi} &= \text{Luas pondasi atas} \\ &= 40 \times 40 = 1600 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tanah untuk dasar pondasi} &= \text{luas pondasi bawah} \\ &= 60 \times 60 = 3600 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi pondasi (t)} = 24 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas rata-rata (A)} &= 0,5 \times \left[40^2 + 60^2 \right] \\ &= 2600 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume pondasi (V}_p) &= A \cdot t \\ &= 2600 \times 24 \\ &= 62400 \text{ in}^3 = 36,111 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Densitas untuk gravel} = 126 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \text{ (Perry's 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ tabel 3-118)}$$

Maka,

$$\text{W pondasi} = V \cdot \rho$$

$$= 36,111 \times 126$$

$$= 4550 \text{ lb}$$

Asumsi:

Tanah atas pondasi berupa cement sand & garvel dengan minimum safe bearing power 5 ton/ft³ dan maksimum safe bearing power = 10 ton/ft³.

(Hesse, tabel 12.2 hal 224)

Berat total keseluruhan

$$W \text{ total} = 36018,2431 + 4550$$

$$= 40568,2139 \text{ lb}$$

Tekanan dari sistem pondasi terhadap luas tanah (P)

$$P = \frac{W \text{ total}}{A} = \frac{40568,2139}{2600} = 15,603 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Acuan harga safety didasarkan pada minimum bearing power yaitu:

$$6000 \text{ kg/ft}^2 = 91,862 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan terhadap tanah = 15,603 ≤ 91,862 lb/in² (**pondasi dapat digunakan**)

v. Spesifikasi kolom destilasi

1. Silinder/shell

- Diameter dalam : 37,6250 in
- Diameter luar : 38 in
- Tinggi : 390 in
- Tebal : 3/16 in
- Bahan konstruksi : High-alloy Steel SA 167 Grade 10 type 310

2. Tutup Atas dan Tutup Bawah

- Crown radius (icr) : 2 3/8 in
- Tinggi tutup atas : 6,3586 in
- Tinggi tutup bawah : 6,3586 in
- Tebal tutup : 3/16 in
- Bahan konstruksi : High-alloy Steel SA 167 Grade 10 type 310

3. Tray

- Jumlah tray : 25 buah
- Tebal tray : 3/16 in
- Susunan pitch : Tringular pitch
- Bahan konstruksi : High-alloy Steel SA 167 Grade 10 type 310

4. Down comer

- Lebar : 11,7000 in
- Luas : 2,5513 ft²
- Bahan konstruksi : High-alloy Steel SA 167 Grade 10 type 310

5. Nozzle

- Diameter feed masuk : 2,0 in

- Diameter top kolom : 2,5 in
 - Diameter refluks : 2,0 in
 - Diameter bottom : 3,0 in
 - Diameter reboiler : 2,5 in
6. Flange dan Gasket
- Diameter Flange : 42,531 in
 - Tebal Flange : 3/4 in
 - Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy Steel SA 336 Grade F8 Tipe 304
 - Lebar Gasket : 1/16 in
 - Diameter Gasket : 38,063 in
 - Bahan konstruksi : Solid Flat Metal Iron
7. Baut
- Ukuran Baut : 0,875 in
 - Jumlah baut : 16 buah
 - Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy steel SA-193 Grade B8t type 321
8. Skirt Support
- Tinggi : 24 in
 - Tebal : 3,2256 in
 - Bahan konstruksi : High-alloy Steel SA 167 Grade 10 type 310
9. Bearing plate
- Type : Eksternal Bolting Chair
 - Diameter dalam : 37,6250 in
 - Tebal : 3/16 in
 - Jumlah : 8 buah
 - Bahan konstruksi : Carbon stell SA-135 Grade B
- 10 Anchor Bolt
- Panjang : 12 in
 - Diameter : 3 in
 - Jumlah : 8 buah
- 11 Pondasi
- Luas pondasi atas : 1600 in²
 - Luas pondasi bawah : 3600 in²
 - Tinggi pondasi : 24 in
 - Bahan konstruksi : Sement, Sand and Gravel